CONFIDENTIAL. No. 49 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 10th December 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Indian National Congress and Mr. Hume.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd December, gives an Urdu translation of the letter which Mr. Hume recently addressed from Nagpur to all the Standing Congress Committees, observes that though the meetings of the Congress during the last seven years have benefited India in giving some sort of political education to the people, yet it cannot be said that it has done its work in this country. Far from accomplishing its object, it has not even effected a complete awakening of the people yet. If the annual gathering were now stopped in this country, there would be left no efficient agency to forward the progress of political thought among natives. If the annual meeting be, however, given up here for only a year, in order to hold one in England, it matters little: but it cannot be given up altogether without undoing all that the Congress has done during the last seven years. As regards the expenditure of one and a half lakhs of rupees on the annual gathering, there is no doubt that it is a large sum, and is to be raised with much difficulty. But this state of things cannot continue long. The people are now awakening to a sense of their duty to their country, and becoming impressed with the crying need for the redress of certain of their grievances. Before the Congress came

into existence, the *Hindustáni* could not think that even a hundred earnest patriots could be brought together who might be willing to spend even a rupee each for political enfranchisement. Thank God that men are now to be found who not only give pecuniary aid and personally attend the Congress meetings, but gladly undergo considerable inconvenience and trouble for the good of their country. Such being the case, and the country so vast and populous, one and a half lakhs of rupees cannot be considered too large a sum to be raised here annually for the purposes of the Congress. But Mr. Hume's failing health, of which he makes mention in his letter, is much to be deplored. His ill-health is a severe blow to the cause of this country. Ever since the establishment of British rule in India, there has not been a single Englishman, up to this day, who was so well beloved of the natives as Mr. Hume. Hundreds of Indians look upon him as a dear relative; thousands regard him as their bosom friend; and millions take him to be the patron-saint of their nation and country. His going away from this country would be a terrible loss indeed. His friendship for India is not merely an empty profession. Who does not know that this most large-hearted, philanthropic gentleman has, as it were, totally merged himself in the cause of the Congress; and what personal gain can possibly accrue to him by endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the people of this country? Is there any other man in India who, after 30 years' service, would have presented her with *all* that he had earned during his career? It is owing to men of Mr. Hume's stamp that the British nation is so much honoured everywhere and has acquired such position and glory. It is really a matter for great sorrow that such a sympathizing and benevolent friend is going to leave India for good; and the feeling of pain is much more enhanced when it is remembered that he is leaving her, not for the purpose of enjoying rest at home, but because his health is failing. The *Hindustáni* would, therefore, strongly advise his countrymen to muster strong at the coming Congress to say good-bye to such a true friend of theirs, who has entirely identified himself with their interests, nay, has sacrificed himself for their cause. There may be some ungrateful Indians who may not love Mr. Hume, who may even for

personal benefit abuse him; but there cannot be the least doubt that the rising generation will value him at his true worth, regarding him as one who annihilated himself, so to speak, for the sake of a people with whom he had no other relation than that between a ruler and the ruled. He has, however, not misspent his time. He has brought a fallen nation from darkness into light, and has in a way relieved millions of slaves from the bondage of political slavery. It is now the duty of the Indians to continue the noble work he has shown them the way to, and thereby prove that they are no longer blind to their own interests. [The *Hamid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 6th December, endorses the above views.]

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged commercial treaty between the Amir of Kabul and Russia.

The same paper observes that the inevitable result of paying a subsidy to the Amir of Kabul with one hand to buy his friendship, and distrusting him at the same time, has led the Amir, shrewd Afghan that he is, to enter into a commercial treaty with Russia. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore recommends a war in consequence. But it does so because it is much read by military men, who naturally wish for war, inasmuch as it invariably brings them honour and promotion. The *Hindustáni* has, however, held from the very first that the Amir Abdur Rahman Khán's friendship was all for money, and not to be relied upon. But it is the Foreign Office, distrusting the Indian Chiefs and making much of the Amir, that has brought about the present state of things.

Circulation, 160 copies.

(Major) Maxwell in Assam.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 6th December, says that an order has been issued announcing that if anybody were to cause any disturbance at any place between Manipur and Kohima, the neighbouring village would be burnt down. This is (Major) Maxwell's order, and what a just order it is! Such an order proceeding from an Englishman: what a shame!!!

Circulation, 160 copies.

Major Vincent and the Rámpur jail riots.

The same paper says that when Major Vincent was appointed at Rámpur, it was hoped that he would establish peace and order in that and state, reassure the public mind after the

horrors of the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khán. But he has altogether belied these hopes, having pursued quite an opposite policy. No action of his has been free from a display of temper and English predilections, quite forgetful of the fact that Rámpur is a native state, and everything English could not be introduced into it all at once. No sooner had he placed his foot in Rámpur, than he stopped the customary firing of guns and the playing of music in the mornings and evenings. The proceedings he adopted in connection with the investigation into the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khán, too, were beneath his dignity. These were, however, matters of minor importance. But the jail affair was his crowning atrocity. He ought certainly to have listened to the prisoners' objection that they could not say their prayers in the new dress, and that they could not shave their beard without bringing shame on their religion. But he heeded not the objections of the prisoners in the least, and did to them what never had been done before, either in a native state or in British territory. Even the murderers of the Englishmen at Manipur were punished only after enquiry and trial, and not even the murderer of Lord Mayo was *shot down*. The British Government is a just Government, and it ought not to hush up the matter in order to conceal the faults of an English officer. If the Viceroy did, from honest motives, remonstrate with the Amír of Kabul against his oppression on his subjects, he ought not now, in fairness, keep quiet over the Rámpur jail affair, an affair that took place, so to speak, within his own house. Major Vincent has proved himself unfit for the Presidentship of Rámpur, and he has had to make sure of his safety by quartering a British regiment in Rámpur. The Government had better replace him by one who could win the hearts of the people, and live secure in their affections. [The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st December, says that if the five convicts were shot down by the unanimous decision of the whole Council, as it is asserted they were, then not only Major Vincent, but all the Members of the Council should be removed from Rámpur. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 28th November, received on 6th December, expresses its approval of the action

taken by Major Vincent in the Rámpur jail affair. The *Hamid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 6th December, holds the same views, adding that were such an outbreak to take place again in the jail, the offenders should be treated with still greater severity than in the present case. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th November, received on the 6th December, says that, with the jail affair, the administration of Major Vincent in Rámpur is over. An officer of such wild and tyrannical propensities cannot retain any office anywhere, whether it be in a native state or in British territory. When the news of the Rámpur jail affair reaches the Members of Parliament, Major Vincent will find it difficult to explain his conduct satisfactorily. He cannot, at any rate, escape being removed from office and spirited away home on pension.]

Circulation, 300 copies.

Dr. Goldsmith and the dowager-mother of the minor Mahárája of Rewah.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd December, is glad to notice that the dowager-mother of the minor Mahárája of Rewah has made bold to wire to His Excellency the Viceroy, stating that she is altogether opposed to the proposal of giving Dr. Goldsmith, late tutor to His Highness the Mahárája, a reward of £1,000 in addition to his pension, and praying His Excellency to veto the grant of the reward, inasmuch as the state was not bound to give it. Dr. Goldsmith was getting a handsome salary, and the state has granted him a suitable pension. His services were not such as to deserve an additional reward of such a large sum as £1,000. The state had better grant this sum to be expended in relieving the distress of the famine-stricken Indians, about 2,000 of whom could very well be supported with the amount for a month. The Government should certainly not allow an Englishman to carry away about Rs. 20,000 from Rewah against the will of the Maháránis. [The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 6th December, says that the Maháránis of Rewah are altogether opposed to granting a reward to Dr. Goldsmith, declaring that they were never satisfied with the education he imparted to the young Mahárája. But the reward would be given away all the same. The state being ruled by an English Resident,

what is there to prevent the spoliation of the widowed Maháránis and the minor Mahárája's property in this way ?]

Circulation, 293 copies.

Viceroy's visit to Indore, and his alleged refusal to grant an interview to the Dowager-Maháránis of the state.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 2nd December, referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's recent visit to Indore, and the splendid reception accorded to him by the Mahárája, asks what good has resulted to the state from the visit of His Excellency? The Mahárája had to expend about Rs. 1½ lakhs or so in the reception of the Viceroy, in addition to the presents he may have made, without having secured any gain worth the name. It is not understood what led the Viceroy to make the tour in the native states in Central India at all. If he wanted military aid from the native states in view of the new political difficulties on the north-west frontier, he had simply to intimate his will to the chiefs concerned, and the latter would have readily consented to do what was wanted of them, there being no necessity for the Viceroy to go down to them in person. Their Highnesses Radha Bái and Párbáti Bái, Dowager-Maháránis of Indore, tried their utmost to obtain an interview with the Viceroy, in order personally to tell him something, but unfortunately His Excellency could not spare time to accord the interview sought. His Excellency ought certainly to have complied with the request of the Maháránis and listened to what they had to say. He ought not to have disobliged the Maháránis in this simple matter of an interview.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Five British soldiers alleged to have killed a native and wounded another at the railway station, Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of 3rd December, states that a few days ago five British soldiers went to the railway station, Allahabad, seized a hackney-carriage driver by the leg and pulled him down. Seeing this, the other carriage drivers took to flight, and the soldiers got into the carriage of the unseated driver, but as the horse would not move they came out. One of the soldiers then took a piece of timber out of a hand-cart that was lying close by. There happened to be two Kahars sleeping on the spot.

These were the servants of Pandit Rájnath, Agent to the Mahárája of Benares, who had gone to the station to receive and bring the mother of their master on the arrival of the train; but as it was late in coming they had fallen asleep there. The soldier with the timber dealt such a severe blow to one of the Kaháars that he immediately expired. He struck the other Kahár also, but he did not die. Seeing a policeman coming towards them the soldiers decamped. One of them while running away fell from the station platform and broke his head. The policeman seized him. A railway guard asked him to let him take hold of the soldier while he might go in pursuit of the others. The policeman did so, but he could not catch the other soldiers. Returning, he found that both the soldier and the guard had disappeared. The police have been making enquiry for the offenders in the British regiments, but no clue has yet been found.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Water-works at Allahabad.

The same paper, in continuation of its previous articles on the water-rate at Allahabad, says that it has hitherto been dealing with the assessments of the rate which have produced a deep sensation of uneasiness in the people. But the water supplied, too, is not wholesome. The supply comes from the Jumna, whose water, according to a standard Sanskrit medical work, is *hard*, and produces costiveness; and it has been found by actual experience that it is so, taking two hours more to digest food than water of the well. Had the water been brought from the Ganges, it would certainly have very much improved the sanitary condition of the town, for which purpose alone the water-works scheme had been projected, there being no scarcity of the supply of water from wells in Allahabad. It is all very true that the water is well filtered before it is supplied to the people, but no machinery or process can altogether divest a substance of its essential properties, and hence the Jumna water can never be rendered perfectly wholesome. Such being the case, it is not just on the part of the Government to inflict two kinds of hardship, one of imposing the rate, and the other of forcing the use of the Jumna water, on the people. [The *Hakk-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for Novem-

ber, says the Municipal Board had decided that the water-rate should be Rs. 4-8-0 per cent. on the rental value of the houses, and be levied on those houses only that lay within a distance of 400 feet from the nearest standpost. But the local Government ruled that the water-rate should be Rs. 6-12 and the distance of the standposts 600 feet. Thousands of petitions of objections have been filed against the assessments of the water-rate on the higher scale, and the *Halat-i-Hind* hopes Sir Auckland Colvin will consider the various points raised in them as to the poverty of the petitioners, &c., and pass favourable orders, thereby leaving a good name behind him.]

Circulation, 50 copies.

Famine and grain riots, and suggested stoppage of export of grain.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st December, while referring to the famine raging in several districts of the Madras Presidency, in Ajm[illegible], and in certain native states, and commenting upon the grain riots in those places, observes that there is still so much of food-grains in the country that if their export were stopped and proper arrangements made for conveying them into the famine-stricken tracts, the horrors of famine would be put an end to. But to interfere with export would be going against the principles of free trade, of which the British are such staunch advocates, though only so long as it does not affect their own countrymen. [The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 7th December, observes that, notwithstanding the prospects of famine, grain is being exported fast, yet Government takes no steps to stop it. The *Kárndma* (Lucknow), of the 2nd December, says that while the Government of India is so very anxious to provide every town with a supply of good water, it does not bestir itself to make the food-grains cheaper, of which there is so much need. The poor are at present exposed to great hardships and privations. Inscrutable is the providence of God that the Indians, who produce grain with the sweat of their brow, do not get even so much of it as a bellyful, while the Europeans, who do nothing of the sort, have the Indian grains carried to their very threshold and consume them to their stomach's content! [A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* Lucknow), of the 30th November, received on the 6th December, bitterly com-

plains of the growing scarcity and dearth of food-grains, and prays Government to let the poor Indians at least eat their bread, and not allow India to be drained of its wheat to such an extent as to allow of its being sold at almost the same price in Europe, into which it is imported, as in India, fromwhich it is exported.]

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th December, is glad to notice that Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has made up his mind to make his tours quietly, without requiring people to welcome him or make any other fuss on his account. If all Lieutenant-Governors and other rulers were to make tours in the same way, the Rájas, *Raises* and others would be saved their lakhs of rupees, which they have to expend in according receptions, &c., to them; and the subordinate officials of the Government, as well as the people in general, would also escape a good deal of bother and trouble.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and his quiet tours.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th December, stating that the Madras Government has turned its attention to curtailing the stationery and other contingent charges, observes that if all the Local Governments and Administrations were to reduce these charges in the same economising spirit, the amount of saving effected would not be inconsiderable. But the Financial Member of the Government of India ought to advise the Government to reduce expenditure in other directions as well. There is no reason why educated and otherwise well-qualified natives should not be appointed as Deputy Commissioners or Collectors and District Judges, to some extent, in every province, as has been done in the Panjáb. Let there also be two native Judges in each of the High Courts, one native Member on all the Boards of Revenue, and native Under Secretaries in the Secretariats. A number of the Assistant Commissioners or Collectors may also be natives. The natives would of course get less pay than the Europeans, because the latter are brought from long distances to serve in this country. If all this were done, the Government would

Circulation, 425 copies.

Suggestion for a larger employment of natives in responsible posts, in order to effect savings in expenditure.

be in a postion to effect large savings, and would hardly ever feel the necessity of adding to the burdens of the people; it would even be able to abolish some existing taxes.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Working of the Age of Consent Act.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th November, states that under the 'Age of Consent' Act a prosecution was lately instituted against one Átmárám at Puna by his father-in-law, who declared that his daughter was less than 12 years old and that the accused had sexual intercourse with her within 16 days of her first menstruation. The daughter, however, stated that she was 14 years of age, and that there existed an ill-feeling between her father and husband. His Excellency the Viceroy can judge from this what a law he has enacted, which is calculated to ruin families and is so very demoralizing in its consequences.

Circulation, 475 copies.

Alleged corruption of employés in the tahsíls of the North-Western Provinces.

The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for November, received on the 10th December, says, on the authority of a correspondent, that the Registrar-Kanúngos, Supervisor-Kanúngos, *Wasil-baqi-navises* or Revenue Accountants, and Judicial Mohurrirs in most of the tahsíls in the North-Western Provinces are extremely corrupt and extort bribes from the people in one way or another. Sir Auckland Colvin and the Board of Revenue ought to put a stop to this state of things and thereby remove a blot from the fair name of the British Government.

Alleged discussion of matters in English at the meetings of the Municipal Boards in the N.-W. P., to the disadvantage of non-English-knowing members.

The same paper complains that at the meeting of the Municipal Boards in the N.-W. P., matters are generally discussed and decided upon in English: so that those members who do not understand that language have to sit like statues and give silent vote. The authorities ought to see to this.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Alleged meeting of some Musalmán women at Lucknow deploring the evil effects of the use of opium and requesting the Government to stop it.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 28th November, received on the 6th December, in commenting on the evil effects of the use of opium, states that, on the 6th October last, a number of Musalmán women convened a meeting in Lucknow

now, a hotbed of chundu-smoking, &c., to lament over the demoralizing and pernicious effects of the use of opium. Some of these women came to the meeting in closed carriages, others in *doolies* (a rude kind of palanquins). Several among these were well-to-do ladies. The first woman that addressed the meeting said :—"I am a widow, and have two boys. They earn Rs. 9 a month. Of this, Rs. 5 they expend in opium, and there are left only Rs. 4 for the maintenance of me and my boys. We have often to do without food. I pray the Government to stop (the sale of) opuim." The second woman said : "My brother has got a wife and four children. He earns two annas a day. He spends one anna in opium, and gives one anna for the food of his family. In the course of the day they get only one meal, of the coarsest kind. The wife and children, not getting sufficient food, have grown quite wan and haggard." The third speaker said : "There are thousands (of us) involved in the same plight; but nobody takes any notice of us." The fourth woman spoke : "Far better if the Government had pulled down our houses and confiscated all our property, for in that case one could work hard and earn money again. But as it is, the Government has drained us of our money and enervated us, at the same time, to such a degree, by means of opium, that we are no longer fit for any work." The fifth speaker said : "I would be thankful to Government if it killed the wives and children of chandu-smokers with the sword and thus put an end to their miseries." The writer expresses a hope that the Government will now surely do something to remove the evil complained of.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Floods in the Lucknow district, and the Government.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, received on the 4th December, adverting to the floods in the Lucknow district this year, observes that while the Government has issued imperative orders directing the zamíndárs to postpone the collection of rents from their tenants, as well as to make *takávi* advances to them, with a view to enable them to tide over the miseries and difficulties caused them by the floods, it has on its own part made no concessions whatever to the zamíndárs themselves. The zamíndárs would now find it difficult to pay even the revenue to Government,

so where are they to get money from to make *takdvi* advances, which they have been ordered to do? The Governmnent ought to have pity not only on the cultivators but on the zamíndárs as well. Justice demands that the Government should remit this year's revenue to those villages which have suffered from the floods.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Alleged deteriorat'on of men and the soil in India, owing to the slaughter of cows, and suggestion for their protection.

The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for December, observes that the miseries to which the natives of India are at present exposed are mostly due to the excessive slaughter of cattle. The stock of cattle has been steadily decreasing, and the result is that the people do not get a sufficiency of milk or *ghi* for their sustenance, nor can they get bullocks of sufficient strength and numbers to till their soil. The inevitable result is that both the men and the soil have deteriorated, the former producing weak and stupid progeny, and the latter yielding a poor outturn. It is a pity that, despite all this, no attention is yet directed to the question of the protection of cows. Have the authorities decided upon a complete destruction of this country? O God! do Thou that pervadest the universe and resideth within every heart, so work upon the mind of Indians as to make them jealously champion the cause of cow-protection, and thereby recover their pristine vigour and happiness.

Circulation, 475 copies.

Complaint against the Rohilkhand Railway officers, the contractors of stage-coaches in Budaun and other districts, and the assessment of the income-tax.

A correspondent of the *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for November, received on the 10th December, says that he had occasion to travel on the Rohilkhand Railway, and found that the railway officers forcibly thrust 12 and even 15 passengers into the second class carriages, and that neither the railway authorities nor Government officers put a stop to this practice. He also found that the contractors of stage-coaches in Budaun and other districts take in 10 and even 12 travellers in one carriage, while the number prescribed is six only. These men also use lean and emaciated horses and beat them most mercilessly. In the Muttra, Agra and Aligarh districts the writer found the people bitterly complaining of over-assessment of the income-tax. The people are not averse to paying

the tax if properly assessed. But the Government officers, in order to extort bribes, make undue assessments and thereby harass the people. There remains now very little difference between the rule of Alla-ud-din Khilji and that of the British Government. The former kings used to extort money from the people with the threat of the sword, and the corrupt subordinates of the present Government do the same by holding out threats of the law. The income-tax is fast ruining the people and enriching the tahsíli employés. Many people have been compelled to give up their trades, owing to the heavy assessments of the income-tax. Crimes are also on the increase, because the means of earning a livelihood are steadily decreasing, and hence those that have no fair means of living must live by stealing or dakaiti or beggary.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Jubliee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 6th November, received on the 4th December, is glad to learn that the Government is contemplating a reduction in the railway fare, and suggests that the Government had also better issue one-quarter anna postage stamps for the use of the (smaller) newspapers. If such stamps were issued, they would be a source of much convenience to the conductors of newspapers, as well as enable the Government to reduce the extra staff it has at present to keep up for collecting and keeping account of the one-quarter anna postage levied on (smaller) newspapers.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Suggested issue of one-quarter anna postage stamps for the use of (smaller) newspapers.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for December, on the authority of a correspondent, states that, on the 23rd August last, one Basau Singh, farmer of village Jaram in the Lohardugga district in Chota Nagpore, caused 43 cows and bullocks belonging to the tenants to be seized, and had them shut up in a small, close room, intending to send them to the cattle-pound the next morning. When the room was opened to take out the cattle, 40 of them were found dead and the remaining three half dead. The offender has not yet been brought to justice. The Government ought to inquire

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged cruelty to 43 cows by a village farmer in the Lohardugga district.

into the matter and inflict exemplary punishment on the miscreant.

Circulation, 800 copies.

Alleged disturbance caused by one Hidait Rasul by his preachings on a public road in Lucknow.

The *Jubilee Paper (Lucknow)*, of the 16th November, received on the 4th December, complains that one Hidait Rasul preaches on the main road in the bazár of the city of Lucknow, using such provoking expressions to men of every colour and creed that they very often result in quarrels and disputes. He was once punished for a quarrel of this very nature, but still he does not desist. Would it not be well if the Municipal Board were to pass a resolution prohibiting religious disputations in the public streets? This would stop both preachings in the streets and their attendant quarrels, and thus remove the fear of a breach of the peace every now and then.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Need of lights on certain roads in Jhánsi.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th December, complains that there are no lights on the road leading from the police lines to the railway station, nor on that passing below the tahsíl to the fort, in the town of Jhánsi. Both these roads are very much frequented, and there is danger of travellers being robbed on them. The municipal authorities ought to see that lights are provided on the roads in question.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Dec. 1st & 8th.	Dec. 5th & 10th.	65 copies.
2	*Alam-i-Tasvir* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	„ 1st ...	„ 9th ...	300 „
3	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	„ 5th & 8th,	„ 7th & 10th,	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
4	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Lál ...	„ 5th ...	„ 7th ...	129 copies.
5	*Avadh* ...	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	235 „
6	*Bhárat Jiwan (Hindi)* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Rám Krishn, Varma,	„ 7th ...	„ 9th ...	1,500 „
7	*Bhárat Jiwan (Gorkha)* ...	„ ...	Gorkha ...	„ ...	Ditto ...	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	...
8	*Bigya Brindaban* ...	Brindaban ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	Nannhe Mal ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	...
9	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Harnám Singh ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	400 copies.
10	*Chamanistán-i-Siddiqui* ...	Unao ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Yáqúb Ali ...	For Nov. ...	„ 8th ...	680 „
11	*Colonel* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Banwári Lál ...	Dec. 1st ...	„ 7th ...	250 „
12	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Nov. 28th ...	„ 6th ...	200 „
13	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Husain,	Dec. 7th ...	„ 9th ...	450 „
14	*Dabir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	50 „
15	*Dál Khadá* ...	Bahraich ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Prem Narain ...	Oct. 20th & 27th, & Nov. 3rd.	„ 10th ...	...
16	*Dharm Sajivan* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Dwarka Prasád ...	Oct. 5th & 20th, & Nov. 5th & 20th.	„ 5th ...	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
17	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Dec. 1st ...	Dec. 5th ...	500 copies.
18	*Godharm Prakásh* ...	Farukhabad,	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Mohan Lál ...	For Dec. ...	„ 10th ...	600 „
19	*Hálát-i-Hind* ...	Allahabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Beni Prasád ...	„ Nov. ...	„ „ ...	475 „
20	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	Dec. 6th ...	„ 9th ...	91 „
21	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	„ 3rd to 9th,	„ 4th to 10th	500 „
22	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 4th ...	300 „
23	*Indian Graphic* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Maháráj Krishn ...	Nov. 30th ...	„ 6th ...	...
24	*Jagan Mittra* ...	Muttra ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Kshettrapal ...	For Sep. ...	„ 9th ...	...
25	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	Nov. 21st & 25th,	„ 7th ...	100 copies.
26	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Yáqúb Khán ...	Nov. 16th & Dec. 1st.	„ 4th ...	300 „
27	*Kárnámah* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Dec. 2nd ...	„ 6th ...	250 „
28	*Káshi Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	„ 4th ...	„ „ ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
29	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Rudra Prasád ...	Nov. 16th & 24th,	„ 4th ...	1,100 copies.
30	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 28th ...	„ 6th ...	250 „
31	*Khichri Samáchár* ...	Mirzapur ...	Hindi-English	„ ...	Madho Prasád ...	Dec. 5th ...	„ 9th ...	400 „
32	*Khurshid-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Nov. 30th ...	„ 7th ...	200 „
33	*Kshattriya Hitopdeshak* ...	Agra ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Hanwant Singh ...	For Oct. ...	„ 10th ...	600 „
34	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gauri Shankar ...	Dec. 5th ...	„ 8th ...	50 „
35	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Karím-ul-lah ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	385 „
36	*Mufid-i-Am* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Qadir Ali Khan ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	125 „

37	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán	...	„ 4th	...	„ 8th ...	175	„
38	*Najm-ul-Hind*	...	Jaunpur	...	„	...	„	...	Muhammad Muhsin,		„ 7th	...	„ „ ...	80	„
39	*Nasim-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	„	...	„	...	Jamna Dás Biswas	...	„ „	...	„ 9th ...	425	„
40	*Nasir-i-Hind*	...	„	...	„	...	Bi-monthly	...	Muhammad Ali	...	„ 1st & 8th,		„ 4th & 10th,	40	„
41	*Nazm Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...			Dwárká Prasád	...	Sep. 20th & Nov. 5th.		„ 5th ...	250	„
42	*Nár-ul-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Abdul Hamíd	...	Nov. 21st	...	„ 6th ...	225	„
43	*Nydya Sudhá*	...	Hardá	...	Maráthi-English.		„	...	Wásudeva Bháskar,		Dec. 2nd	...	„ 9th ...	450	„
44	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Daily	..	Sheo Prasád	...	„ 4th to 10th,		„ 4th to 10th,	540	copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
														400	copies.
							Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	Nov. 26th	...	„ 4th ...	400	„
									Jagan Náth	...	Dec. 3rd	...	„ 5th ...		...
45	*Oudh Punch*	...	„	...	„	...	„	...	Qamar-ul-din	...	For Nov.	...	„ 10th ...	360	„
46	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Ghulám Husain	...	Nov. 30th	...	„ 5th ...	160	„
47	*Qamar*	...	Sandila	..	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Pratáp Krishn	...	Nov. 30th & Dec. 6th.		„ 4th & 9th,	325	„
48	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	„	...	„	...	Nizám Ahmad	...	Dec. 1st	...	„ 5th ...	100	„
49	*Rahbar*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	...			Nov. 30th	...	„ „ ...	125	„
50	*Rás-ul-Akhbár*	...	Gorakhpur	...	„	...	„	...	Banwári Lál	...	„ 28th & Dec 4th.		„ 4th & 9th,	293	„
51	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	„	...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.		Dec. 2nd	...	„ 5th ...	125	„
52	*Sitára-i-Hind*	...	Moradabad	...	Urdu	...	„	...	Puran Chand	...	„ 1st	...	„ 9th ...	250	„
53	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Marathi	...	„	...	Pratáp Krishn	...	Nov. 30th & Dec. 6th.		„ 4th & 9th,	325	„
54	*Tamaandi*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	„	...	Sajjád Husain	...	Nov. 30th	...	„ 5th ...		
55	*Tarrár*	...	Moradabad	...	„	...	„	...							
56	*Tátt-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	„	...	„	...							

(839)

KUNJ BIHARI LAL, B.A.,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD:
The 14th December 1891.